

mk

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

SECURIT



MISSION

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: January 31, 1993
Estimated average burden
hours per response . . . 12.00

MAR 02 2010

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

SEC FILE NUMBER
8- 17530

Washington, DC
105

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING 01/01/09 AND ENDING 12/31/09
MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATION

NAME OF BROKER-DEALER:

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FIRM ID. NO.

ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)

1101 Vermont Ave., NW

(No. and Street)

Washington

DC

20005

(City)

(State)

(Zip Code)

NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD TO THIS REPORT

Kenneth I. Miller

(202) 842-5618

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

(Area Code — Telephone No.)

B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATION

INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this Report*

Ernst & Young

(Name — if individual, state last, first, middle name)

8484 Westpark Drive

McLean

VA

22102

(Address)

(City)

(State)

Zip Code)

CHECK ONE:

- Certified Public Accountant
- Public Accountant
- Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

AB
3/12

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.....	1
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	2
Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition.....	3
Supplementary Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5.....	10

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors
Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial condition of Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated (the Company) as of December 31, 2009. This statement of financial condition is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this statement of financial condition based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management and evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated at December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Ernst & Young LLP

February 25, 2010

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated
Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

Assets

Cash	\$ 231,098
Securities owned, at market value <i>(Notes 2 and 4)</i>	6,313,961
Office equipment and leasehold improvements, net of accumulated depreciation of \$1,245,998 <i>(Note 1)</i>	59,491
Other assets <i>(Note 6)</i>	129,516
Current taxes receivable due to parent <i>(Note 8)</i>	68,644
Receivable from clearing organization	60,102
Total assets	<u>\$ 6,862,812</u>

Liabilities and stockholders' equity

Liabilities:

Securities sold but not yet purchased, at market value <i>(Notes 2 and 4)</i>	\$ 25,488
Accrued compensation	450,533
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	816,076
Deferred tax liability <i>(Note 8)</i>	286,819
Total liabilities	<u>1,578,916</u>

Commitments and contingencies *(Notes 3 and 4)*

Total stockholders' equity	5,283,896
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 6,862,812</u>

See accompanying notes.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition

December 31, 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statement includes the accounts of Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated (the Company), a broker-dealer in the securities industry, and all wholly owned subsidiaries. These subsidiaries are engaged in serving as an investment advisor and insurance broker. Other operations of the Company include agency and principal transactions and other securities-related financial services. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Johnston-Lemon Group, Incorporated (the Holding Company or Parent Company).

The Company's securities execution and clearance operation, and maintenance of customer transactions and accounts are contracted on a fully disclosed basis through another broker-dealer.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The Company defines cash and cash equivalents as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both (a) readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and (b) so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in interest rates. The Company does not include its investment in a money market fund as cash.

In accordance with an arrangement with its disbursing bank, the Company draws checks on accounts at this bank and deposits daily in the accounts an amount equal to checks presented to the bank for payment on the previous day.

The Company earns revenues from several sources including agency commissions, fund revenues, principal transactions, syndicate transactions, account assessed fees in lieu of commissions, and investment advisory fees. Agency commissions and principal security transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Under the trade-date basis of accounting, security transactions entered into by the Company are recorded on the date the trade is entered into and not on the date when the trade is settled (generally three business days after trade date). "When-issued" transactions are accounted for on a trade-date basis. Fund revenues represent fees paid to the Company for mutual fund sales to its customers.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Office equipment and leasehold improvements are depreciated under the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and accelerated methods for income tax purposes over estimated useful lives ranging from three to ten years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the useful life of the asset or the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter.

2. Securities Owned

Securities owned, including securities sold but not yet purchased are recorded at fair value with changes in value reported in the statement of income based on quoted market prices or dealer quotes. For other securities for which a quoted market price is not available, market value is management's best estimate based on comparable instruments and the underlying attributes of the security. Securities owned that are not readily marketable or are thinly traded amounted to \$6,800 at December 31, 2009. Included in securities owned are positions used in the day-to-day brokerage operations (trading and syndicate positions) and securities held for longer term investments (investment positions). At December 31, 2009, securities owned consisted of the following:

	Securities Owned	Securities Sold But Not Yet Purchased
Trading and syndicate positions:		
Equity securities	\$ 9,084	\$ —
Municipal securities	23,869	25,488
Taxable fixed income	7,692	—
Investment positions:		
Money market	659,595	—
Equity securities	5,613,721	—
	\$ 6,313,961	\$ 25,488

The Company has no financial instruments that would qualify as derivatives and, therefore, would require separate disclosure.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

2. Securities Owned (continued)

Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market.

Valuation techniques that are consistent with the market, income or cost approach, as specified by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles are used to measure fair value.

The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three broad levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs (other than quoted prices included within level 1) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability and rely on management's own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. (The unobservable inputs should be developed based on the best information available in the circumstances and may include the Company's own data.)

The following tables present the Company's fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2009.

	Fair Value Measurements on a Recurring Basis as of December 31, 2009		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets			
Equity securities and mutual funds	\$ 6,282,400	\$ —	\$ —
Municipal securities and fixed income	—	31,561	—
Liabilities			
Municipal securities	\$ —	\$ 25,488	\$ —

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

3. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases office space on behalf of the Holding Company and all Holding Company affiliates under an operating lease agreement that expires in 2012. The occupancy lease is subject to escalation resulting from increases in assessments for real estate taxes, increases in the Consumer Price Index, and other charges.

Minimum lease obligations under the noncancelable lease, before allocations to the Holding company and affiliates, are as follows:

2010	\$ 795,000
2011	815,000
2012	413,000
	<u>\$ 2,023,000</u>

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into underwriting commitments. Due to the nature of the Company's operations, the Company may be subject to customer complaints and arbitration proceedings. Based on information known about these matters, management believes they have adequately accrued for any claims.

4. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Market and Credit Risks

The Company enters into various transactions in financial instruments with off-balance-sheet risk in connection with its proprietary trading activities. These transactions include securities sold but not yet purchased, underwriting activities, and "when-issued" commitments. The Company is subject to the market risk from these financial instruments, as changes in security values or interest rates can result in unfavorable results in future operating periods. Off-balance-sheet financial instrument positions with each counterparty are marked-to-market. The resulting gains and losses are recognized currently in income.

The Company has established various procedures to manage credit exposure related to its proprietary positions with off-balance-sheet risk, including initial credit approval, credit limits, and collateral requirements. In the opinion of management, the settlement of these off-balance-sheet transactions is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

4. Financial Instruments with Off-Balance-Sheet Market and Credit Risks (continued)

Under the Company's fully disclosed relationship with a clearing broker, the Company does not record customer accounts on its books and records. However, the Company is contractually obligated to indemnify the clearing broker for losses incurred, including, but not limited to, the failure of the customer to make payment for securities purchased and meet margin calls. Through the use of a clearing broker, the Company extends credit to customers. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with these activities by requiring customers to maintain margin collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines and through the use of credit approvals, credit limits, and collateral requirements. The Company monitors required margin levels daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, requests that customers deposit additional collateral or reduce securities positions when necessary.

5. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) Uniform Net Capital Rule (rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital. The Company uses the basic method, which requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital of \$3,350,475, which was \$3,100,475 in excess of required net capital. The Company's net capital ratio was 0.47 to 1.

6. Reconciliation of Assets and Liabilities to Regulatory Reports

The X-17 A-5 pertains to the non-consolidated Broker Dealer entity; as such, the amount per Form X-17 A-5 does not include the consolidated subsidiaries of Johnston Lemon Asset Management and JL Financial Services. Also, adjustments were made to the Broker Dealer entity after filing of the Form X-17 A-5. A reconciliation of amounts reported herein to amounts reported by the Company as of December 31, 2009, on Form X-17 A-5, filed with the SEC is as follows:

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

6. Reconciliation of Assets and Liabilities to Regulatory Reports (continued)

	Amount per Form X-17 A-5	Reclassifications and Adjustments	Amount per Financial Statements
Assets			
Cash	\$ 225,584	\$ 5,514	\$ 231,098
Securities	6,313,961	–	6,313,961
Office equipment	57,065	2,426	59,491
Other assets and current taxes receivable	127,661	70,499	198,160
Receivable from clearing organization	60,102	–	60,102
	<u>\$ 6,784,373</u>	<u>\$ 78,439</u>	<u>\$ 6,862,812</u>
Liabilities			
Securities sold but not yet purchased	\$ 25,488	\$ –	\$ 25,488
Accrued comp, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and current and deferred taxes payable	1,354,422	199,006	1,553,428
	<u>1,379,910</u>	<u>199,006</u>	<u>1,578,916</u>
Stockholder's equity	5,404,463	(120,567)	5,283,896
	<u>\$ 6,784,373</u>	<u>\$ 78,439</u>	<u>\$ 6,862,812</u>

7. Related-Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of business, the Company provides administrative and management services (including cash disbursements and receipts) to the Holding Company and all Holding Company subsidiaries. The Company allocates employee compensation and benefits and rent expense to these entities based on the nature of the services provided. The Company is reimbursed by the corresponding entities for all charges.

Net amounts receivable from these affiliates totaled \$38,387 at December 31, 2009 and is included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

8. Income Taxes

U.S. generally accepted accounting principle, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, requires the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are adjusted for tax rate changes as they occur.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

8. Income Taxes (continued)

The Company is included in the consolidated federal and state income tax returns of the Holding Company. The Company's tax represents an intercompany allocation based principally on a separate return basis calculation.

The deferred tax liability results from temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities. Under SFAS No. 109, the components of the net deferred tax liability were as follows at December 31, 2009:

Unrealized appreciation	\$ (559,704)
Provision for losses in excess of deductions	219,552
Accrued compensation	40,668
Depreciation	(210)
Other	12,875
Total deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (286,819)</u>

In September 2009, the FASB issued *Accounting Standards Update No. 2009-06, Implementation Guidance on Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes and Disclosure Amendments for Nonpublic Entities* (the ASU or ASU 2009-06). ASU 2009-06 provides additional implementation guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes and eliminates certain disclosure requirements for nonpublic entities.

The Company adopted the provisions of generally accepted accounting standard, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (ASC 740), on January 1, 2009. Previously, the Company had accounted for tax contingencies in accordance with ASC 450, *Accounting for Contingencies*. As required by ASC 740, which clarifies previously issued guidance, the Company recognizes the financial statement benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit.

At the adoption date, the Company applied ASC 740 to all tax positions for which the statute of limitations remained open. Open tax years include 2006 through 2009. The adoption of ASC 740 did not have a material impact in the financial statements during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Notes to Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition (continued)

9. Employee Benefit Plans

The Holding Company has a defined contribution Savings Plan covering substantially all full-time Company employees. The Holding Company also provides certain health and life insurance benefits for active Company employees.

10. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated events or transactions that may have occurred since December 31, 2009, that would merit recognition or disclosure in the financial statements. This evaluation was completed through February 25, 2010, the date the financial statements were available to be issued, and there were no events or transactions to be reported.

Supplementary Report

Supplementary Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Required by SEC Rule 17a-5(g)(1)

Board of Directors
Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

In planning and performing our audit of the consolidated financial statements and supplemental schedules of Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated (the Company), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, we considered its internal control over financial reporting (internal control), as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

Also, as required by Rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), we have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company, including consideration of control activities for safeguarding securities. The study included tests of such practices and procedures that we considered relevant to the objectives stated in Rule 17a-5(g) in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under Rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of Rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, we did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

1. Making quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications, and comparisons and recordation of differences required by Rule 17a-13.
2. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal controls and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph, and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the SEC's above-mentioned criteria. Two of the objectives of internal control and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable but not absolute assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements

in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in internal control and the practices and procedures referred to above, error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first and second paragraphs and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control and control activities for safeguarding securities that we consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

We understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the SEC to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on our study, we believe that the Company's practices and procedures, as described in the second paragraph of this report, were adequate at December 31, 2009, to meet the SEC's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board of Directors, management, the SEC, the New York Stock Exchange, and other regulatory agencies that rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Ernst + Young LLP

February 25, 2010

Ernst & Young LLP

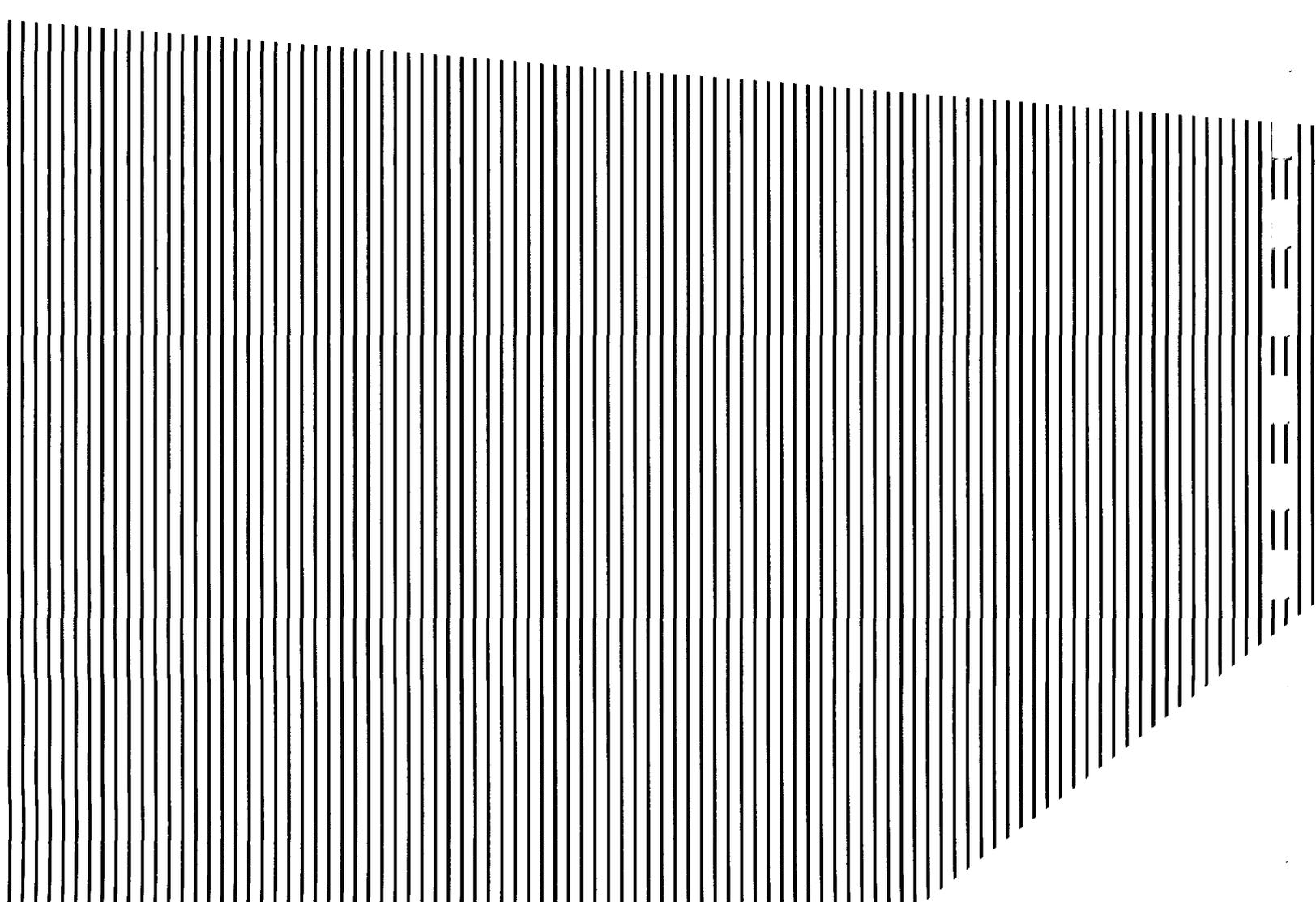
Assurance | Tax | Transactions | Advisory

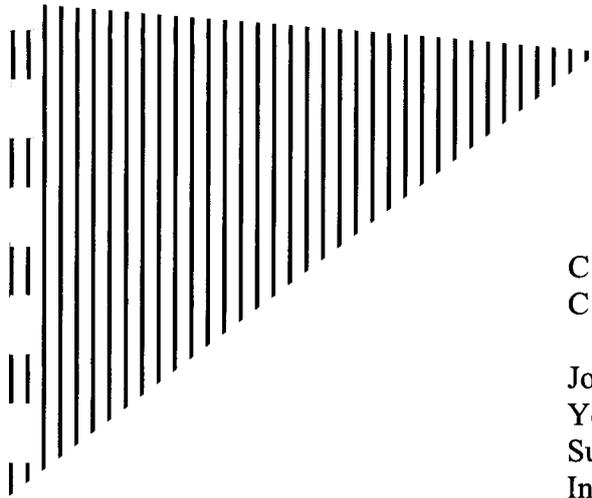
About Ernst & Young

Ernst & Young is a global leader in assurance, tax, transaction and advisory services.

Worldwide, our 130,000 people are united by our shared values and an unwavering commitment to quality. We make a difference by helping our people, our clients and our wider communities achieve potential.

www.ey.com





CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL
CONDITION

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated
Year Ended December 31, 2009 with Report and
Supplementary Report of
Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Ernst & Young LLP

